The Switzerland of America
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WEST VIRGINIA

"The Switzerland of America"

A brief guide for tourists to some of its many scenic and historic places.

BY

ROSS B. JOHNSTON

ON THE PARKERSBURG PIKE

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West Virginia Department of Agriculture

JOHN W. SMITH, *Commissioner*

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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BEAUTY SPOT OF EASTERN PANHANDLE

View from Prospect Peak, Morgan County, with the double oxbow of the Cacapon in the foreground. *Photo by U. S. Geological Survey*

West Virginia Welcomes You

West Virginia has much to offer the world. It has beauty unlimited and numberless points of interest to delight the tourist. It has good roads by which the tourist can visit these places. It has wealth and opportunity for those who would become permanent citizens.

Our opportunities for the profit and enjoyment of our visitors are boundless. We have every variety of soil, a marvelous, healthful climate and unequalled natural resources. We invite the home-seeker, agriculturist, professional man, merchant, indeed every one with the will to achieve, to come to our fair State to see what a splendid place it is in which to make a home. We bid them all welcome to West Virginia.

We also recommend that our own citizens become better acquainted with the things worth knowing about the State. Too few of us know all that this State can offer in beauty, in interest and in opportunity.

HOWARD M. GORE,
Governor.

WEST VIRGINIA'S MAGNIFICENT NEW CAPITOL

ROCKS, RILLS AND TEMPLED HILLS

(1) Rock formation near Paw Paw. (2) View from Caudy's Castle. (3) Bald Knob mountain climbers. (4) Blackwater Falls, Tucker County, one of the finest mountain waterfalls in the Middle East. (5) Rock folds at Ede's Fort, Great Cacapon. (6) Devil's Highway below Greenland Gap.

Photos U. S. Geological Survey.

West Virginia

"The Switzerland of America"

Since West Virginia opened up its system of well built roads that makes it easy to cross the highest mountains by gentle grades and to explore many regions largely unknown in the past, West Virginia for the first time can show the world that it is "The Switzerland of America."

Seneca Rocks, flashing in the sun 900 feet high, or Hawk's Nest, standing guard at the bend in the gigantic horseshoe of the New River, have no superiors. Organ Cave with its wonderful display of stalactites and stalagmites is becoming a world-famous cavern. What can surpass the splendor of Blackwater Falls or the falls of the Tygart Valley or Kanawha rivers as they dash down from their mountain fastnesses?

Ice Mountain in Hampshire County has its icicles even on the hottest mid-August day. The Lost River in Hardy County sinks beneath Sandy Ridge to emerge a few miles away as Cacapon River. The great inland lake made by the new power dam on Cheat River will be almost matched in the near future by a similar artificial lake that will flood the lovely Canaan Valley.

A score of lofty mountain peaks break the 4000-foot level. From these heights, torrential streams foam and dash their way to the lowlands in beautiful waterfalls and roaring rapids through yawning chasms and deep, dark gorges. These streams are the source of two million potential horse power in hydro-electric energy, which, added to the wealth of coal hidden beneath the surface of the State and its natural gas, makes West Virginia the world's greatest power house.

Mountain waterfall in grip of King Winter

West Virginia offers many attractive camp sites free to tourists

The average high altitude of the State gives it a delightful climate. The sun shines 27 seconds out of every minute possible throughout the year, according to U. S. Weather Bureau statistics. The average temperature in West Virginia for the past 26 years was 52 degrees. During this period, the May temperature averaged 61 degrees, June 69, July 72, August 72, September 66 and October 55. Although West Virginia is far south of New York City, its temperature is only a degree warmer. According to noted health authorities, the year-round temperature of West Virginia is within a degree or two of the ideal.

Scores of mineral springs are found.

The Monongahela and Shenandoah National Forests, which include many thou-

CITY AND COUNTRY WELCOME TRAVELERS

West Virginia farm and city people alike welcome tourists, whether from other states or distant points within their own State ,and gladly cater to their needs. Farmers are doing this by building roadside markets along improved highways, such as (1), (3), (4) and (6) where farm produce is offered for sale fresh from the garden and the orchard. The cities expand their facilities by such new hotels as the Shenandoah, Martinsburg (2), the West Virginian, Bluefield (5), the Prichard, Huntington (7), and those at Morgantown, Williamson and elsewhere.

sand acres of West Virginia timber land, offer a wonderful playground in the eastern half of the State. Additional playgrounds and recreation centers will be provided by the proposed state parks, which the West Virginia Forest, Parks and Conservation Commission may establish.

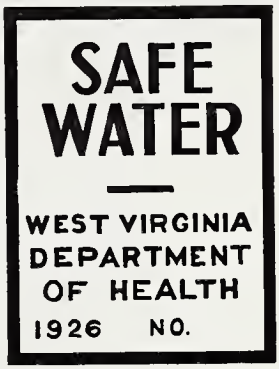
West Virginia soil is steeped in historical interest. West Virginia, the child of the Civil War, had the first battle of that great North-South struggle fought within its borders, and, indeed, these shots were only echoes of those fired by John Brown at Harper's Ferry, also in this State, a few years before the actual outbreak of the war. Western Virginia, as far back as Revolutionary days, had considered a break with the Old Dominion and came near furnishing the fourteenth stripe on our flag. Thus the separation from the mother state, when Virginia seceded with the other states of the South, was not so surprising to students of history.

In such names as Monongahela, "The River of Caving Banks," Cacapon, "The River of Medicine Waters," and Potomac, "Place of Burning Pine," the Indians left their imprint on our maps. The mound-builders left many works such as the Moundsville mound. Inscriptions like those on "The Pictured Rocks" in Monongalia County remains as much a mystery and are as full of interest as the inscribed stone found in the Grave Creek Mound.

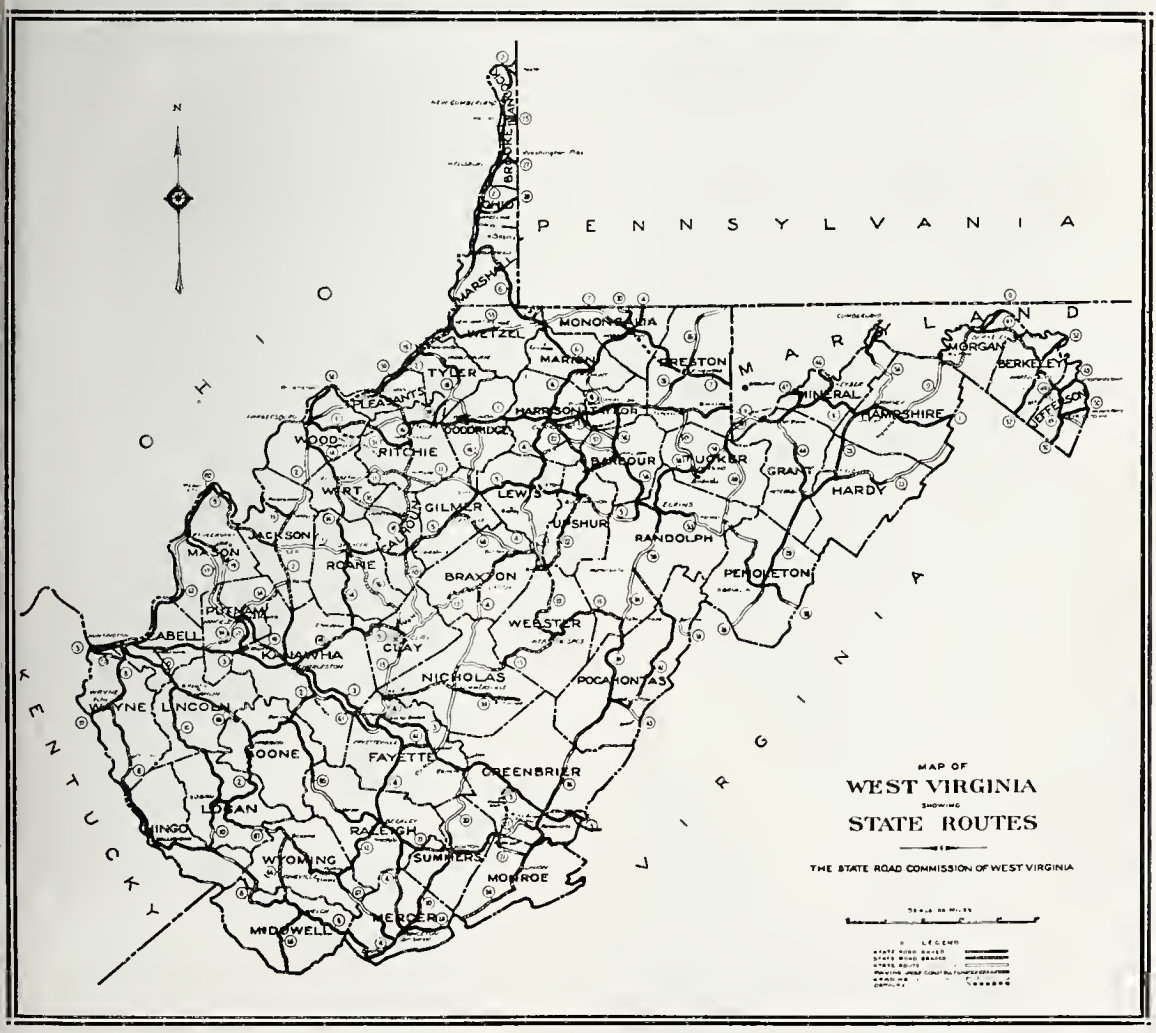
This little bulletin has been prepared to point out a few of the numberless points of interest at or near the main thorough-

fares now in use. There are many interesting and instructive trips about the State to which this bulletin devotes little or no space, since special mention is given only to the National Pike and Northern Panhandle, Northwestern Turnpike, Midland Trail, Seneca Trail and the North-South Trail, sometimes known as the Gallatin Pike. The map shown here indicates the condition of all the state roads early in 1926, but later information should be secured from the State Road Commission, Charleston, W. Va.

Along the main auto-traveled routes of West Virginia semi-public water supplies, springs and wells, located at filling stations, hotels, restaurants, schools and fairgrounds are being examined by the State Health Department sanitary engineers. Wherever the water supply is approved, a "SAFE WATER" signal is placed to show to the traveling public that trained sanitarians have approved the safety of this water supply for drinking purposes. A number of these markers have already been placed.



At approved tourist camps the traveler will find a sign with the inscription: "Approved Tourist Camp, West Virginia State Department of Health."



Get later information than this map from the State Road Commission, Charleston, before taking a long trip through the State

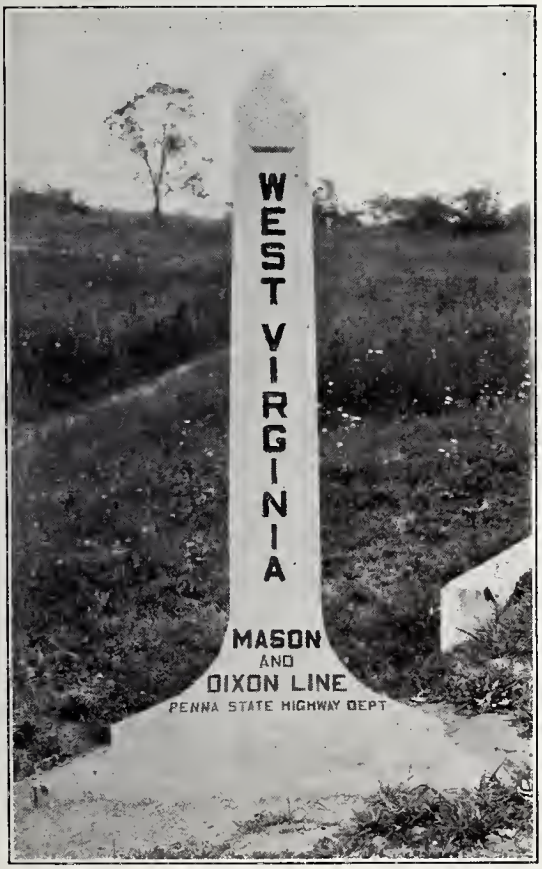
TWO GREAT MOUNTAIN STATE PANORAMAS

Above is Hawk's Nest, Fayette County, on the Midland Trail, and the C. & O. Railroad. Below is Grandview, Raleigh County, near Beckley. Although widely different in detail, the general appearance of these two magnificent views is strikingly alike.

National Pike-Northern Panhandle

The National Pike or the National-Cumberland road gives Wheeling and the Northern Panhandle a route into central West Virginia until the road south along the Ohio River is improved. Coming from Bridgeport, Ohio, the tourist goes through Wheeling on to Washington, Pa., and connects with Morgantown by way of Uniontown, and thence south via Clarksburg, Charleston and Bluefield.

Chester, New Cumberland, Weirton, Follansbee, Wellsburg, West Liberty, Benwood, McMechen, Moundsville, Woodlands, Procter, New Martinsville, Paden City, Sistersville, Friendly, Bens Run and St. Marys form the general line of a through road which will soon connect the entire Northern Panhandle with the southern and central part of the State by a more direct route. A line through Mannington will soon connect Moundsville and Fairmont by good roads.



Where Pennsylvania travelers enter West Virginia

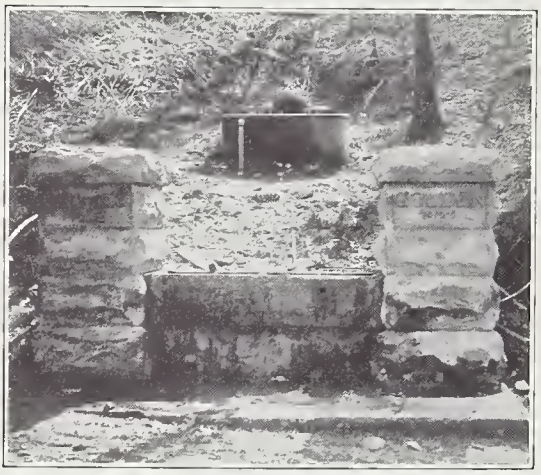
Grave Creek Mound at Moundsville, largest mound of its kind in America

Wheeling, the Nail City or Stogie City, dates back to 1770 when the Zane brothers staked out a claim there. It was named from the Indian word, "Weeling" or "The Place of a Skull," Fort Fincastle was built as a stockade for defense against the Indians and was succeeded later by Fort Henry. Fort Henry, at the top of what is now Main Street hill, was the place of refuge for much of Ohio as well as northwestern West Virginia when bands of raiding Indians appeared. Many early families handed down stories of the times when they "forted" there. Here Elizabeth Zane, a sister of the founders, won immortal fame by bringing powder to the defenders of the fort from a nearby cabin while under fire during an Indian attack. The first two post offices were established in West Virginia at Morgantown and Wheeling the same year, 1794.

At Wheeling in 1861 delegates gathered to organize West Virginia as the 35th State of the Union. Twice later, 1863-1869 and 1875-1885, Wheeling was the capital of the State. The old Linsly Institute building was the first capitol building.

Moundsville owes its name to Grave Creek Mound, the largest ancient mound of its kind in America. It is doubtless centuries older than the tomb of King Tut and by many archaelogists, its vicinity is considered to have been the capital or headquarters of this race. It is a regular cone, 820 feet in diameter and 79 feet high. In 1838, excavations opened up two large chambers containing skeletons almost eight feet tall, and many ornaments of mica, bone and metal were found. The jawbones of these skeletons could easily fit over the face of a man weighing 160 pounds. A stone image of distinctly Roman type was also found. But most important of all was an oval stone tablet, bearing sixteen right and acute angled strokes and one ideograph. This stone has baffled the efforts of the most noted scholars of the entire world. If it could be read, ask these scientists, would it prove the Rosetta stone that would be the key to many other inscriptions found about West Virginia on rocks and in caves?

Moundsville also has the state penitentiary. In the early days, story has it that Moundsville folks elected to take the penitentiary rather than the state University. Morgantown thus was given the University when the various state institutions were being distributed about the State. Moundsville is the boyhood home of the Methodist bishop brothers, Matthew and Edwin Holt Hughes.



Memorial to original Grimes Golden Apple Tree, near Wellsburg.

The former home of Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, founder of the Christian Church

Near Wellsburg, Brooke County, grew the seedling apple tree which brought world fame as the Grimes Golden apple tree. To this old tree, which was standing until a few years ago, a monument has been erected. It is said to be the only monument to a fruit tree ever built. This section of West Virginia was included in the routes covered by "Johnny Appleseed," as John R. Chapman was known, who planted seeds of apple and peach trees along wide stretches of frontier. Many seedling apples, enjoyed by early settlers of West Virginia, were due to this odd character of a remarkable generation.

Scout Levi Morgan, grandson of Morgan Morgan, was one of West Virginia's most noted Indian fighters, and has a monument in his memory near his old home at New Martinsville, Wetzel County, In his many fights with the Indians along the border, he is said to have killed more than 100 Indians.

Captain William Foreman in his march against the Indians in 1777 was ambushed by red men in the narrows at McMechen and defeated with considerable loss. A monument now marks the spot.

The Christian Church was founded at Bethany by Alexander Campbell, largely by whose efforts Bethany College was started there to train ministers for the new church. Campbell was the first president, and his home has been well preserved. The old Buffalo seminary, started in 1818, was the forerunner of Bethany College for which a charter was issued in 1840. Bethany College was officially opened in 1841.

WHITE COAL IN THE MAKING AND AT WORK

West Virginia has millions of potential horse-power in hydro-electric energy in her numerous streams, much of which is being harnessed. (1) Giant N. & W. electric engine draws heavy coal trains. *Courtesy N. & W. Railroad.* (2) Power dam at Cheat Haven on Cheat River. *Courtesy Sanderson & Porter.* (3) Falls and power plant on Kanawha River.

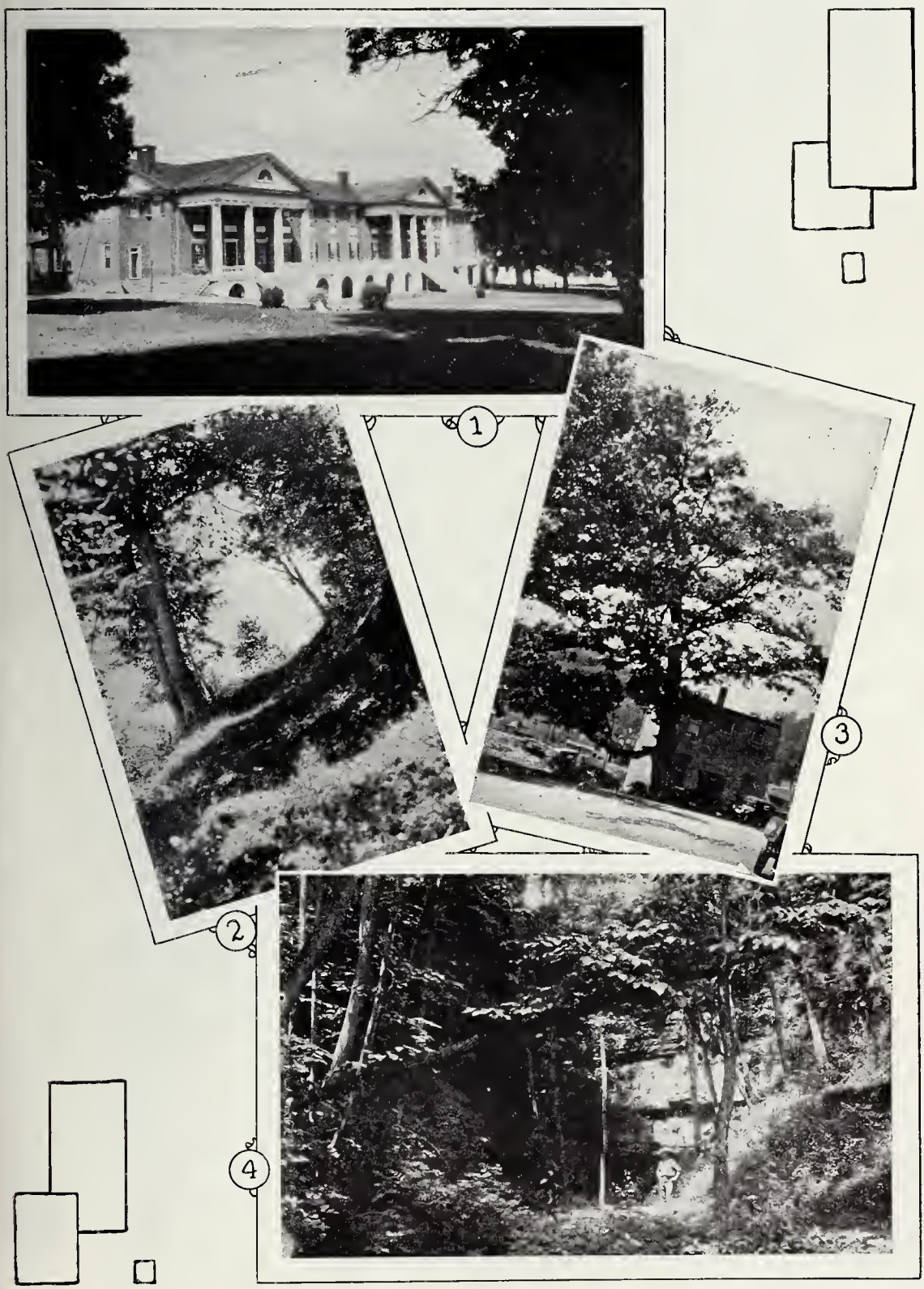
Shepherd Place at Elm Grove, handsome colonial mansion built in 1798, now being urged as a state memorial to Henry Clay

Monument Place, built in 1798 by Moses Shepherd as "Shepherd Hall," is the splendid old stone mansion at Elm Grove which is being urged as a state park. The Shepherds were warm personal friends of Henry Clay and it was he who caused the National Pike to pass through the Shepherd estate, rather than proceed on into Ohio by way of Wellsburg. In Clay's honor a monument was erected in 1820 and the estate renamed "Monument Place." Besides Clay, General Lafayette, Calhoun, Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk were frequent visitors here. Moses Shepherd, who built the mansion, was the grandson of Colonel Thomas Shepherd, who founded Shepherdstown, and the son of Colonel David Shepherd, who commanded both Fort Henry at Wheeling and Fort Shepherd, the site of which was near the Shepherd home at Elm Grove.

The Seneca Trail

The Seneca Trail closely follows the old Indian trail, known as the Warriors' Road, which topped the mountains of western Virginia and was a highway for the Indians from New York to Georgia. So well worn was this trail that even today at points where no sled or wheeled vehicle ever passed over it the narrow path is plainly seen. It hooks up with the old North Branch trail from Fairfax stone to Elkins and cuts the line of the McCullough traders' trail which passed through Preston, Mineral, Grant and Hardy counties to Moorefield.

From Graham, Virginia, the trail passes through Bluefield and by State Routes 24, 56 and 58 strikes Princeton, Union, Lewisburg, Marlinton, Mingo, Elkins, Parsons and north to the Northwestern Turnpike and by way of Oakland to the National Pike.



ALONG THE OLD INDIAN TRAILS

The Sceneca Trail, following closely the old Indian trail in eastern West Virginia between New York and Georgia, has many points of interest. (1) Old Sweet Springs Hotel, a popular resort for more than a hundred years. (2) Old Indian trail still plainly seen at Marlinton. (3) Oldest corner tree in Mississippi Valley, at Marlinton, marked in 1751 by General Andrew Lewis, and a member of the American Hall of Fame Trees. (4) Organ Cave, largest known cave in the State.

Photo by A. B. Brooks.

SENECA ROCKS, PENDLETON COUNTY

Seneca Rocks, one of the most gigantic cliffs in the State, will hold an important spot in the proposed Seneca Rocks Park, which is being urged as a state park. Several counties are uniting their efforts to secure this park. At this point the top of the cliff is more than 900 feet above the level of the stream in the foreground.

West Virginia's "Old Man of the Mountain," Elkhorn Mountain, Hardy County, muses on the glories and beauties of his State. He has twin brothers on the New and Greenbrier rivers.

This north and south route is destined to be one of the greatest scenic highways of the United States. It touches the waters of the Cheat, Tygart Valley, Greenbrier, New and Bluestone rivers. The Greenbrier for 170 miles washes the foot of the main chain of the Allegheny Mountains and its continuations, and the Bluestone River follows the same formation south into Virginia.

This road along the crest of the Alleghenies for a period longer than the present age of the nation was the barrier marking the division between the lands of the Indians and the English colonies.

Near the trail were stationed scouts, or Indian spies, who guarded the white settlements. John Bradshaw, who lived at Huntersville, watched the trail in Monroe County. Jacob Kinnison guarded the trail from the Levels to Clover Lick.

The Monongahela National Forest has 177,000 acres in Grant, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph and Tucker counties. Nearly 60,000 acres of the Shenandoah National Forest is in Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton counties. With the proposed parks at Seneca Rocks, Seneca Forest and the Midland Park, this whole region offers a wonderful playground.

Canaan Valley, a great oval of nearly 50,000 acres in the very heart of the mountains, rimmed about by ridges 3,500 feet high, and with a bottom more than 3,000 feet above sea level, is one of the most beautiful as well as the most fertile spots in the State. Most of this region will be flooded and made into a great inland lake with a power dam across the gorge of the Blackwater River which drains this great bowl. "The Land of Canaan" was made famous by "The Clerk of Oxenford" (David Hunter Strother) in "The Blackwater Chronicle" and later by the same writer under the name of "Porte Crayon" in "A Visit to the Virginia Canaan." The Blackwater Falls in this valley is one of the loveliest mountain waterfalls in the State.

The state forest nursery is located at Gladwin, Tucker County.

Fairfax stone near Thomas marks the head of the North Branch of the Potomac and originally marked the southern and western limit of the lands of Lord Fairfax.

Type of wooden bridge used on Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This bridge is still in use at Beverly, Randolph County.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

(1) Confederate monument. (2) Memorial on Seneca Trail to Robert Foyles, victim of the Indians, one of the early forts, and to the battle of Rich Mountain. (3) Monument to the Mingo Indians, last of the red men to live in West Virginia.

The battlefield of Carrick's Ford, where General Garnett of the Confederate army lost his life, is near Parsons.

More Indian forts, perhaps, were in Randolph County than in any other county of the State. From 1770 to 1780 Tygart Valley was the farthest western advance of the English across the mountains and the log forts were a badly needed protection. David Tygart and Robert Foyles in 1753 were the first English settlers, but Foyles and his family were the victims of Indian wrath, and Tygart was forced to leave after giving his name to the valley and river. The fort built by Benjamin Wilson on Chenoweth Creek in 1774 was headquarters for government control west of the mountains for many years.

The Confederate fortifications at Laurel Hill between Elkins and Belington are still to be seen.

Elkins, once known as Leadsville, got its new name when Stephen B. Elkins began his extensive operations in central West Virginia.

The battle of Rich Mountain, five miles west of Beverly on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, July 11, 1861, marked the turning point for the Federals in the struggle to determine the control of West Virginia. The bullet-scarred farm buildings still stand there. An attractive monument has been erected on the Seneca Trail at Beverly by Elkins and Beverly people to commemorate this battle and events of pioneer days.

The earthworks thrown up by General McClellan's troops are seen near Elkwater. At Elkwater, too, was the first 4-H camp ever held in America. From here this movement to help country boys and girls has spread throughout the United States.

The monument to the Mingo Indians at Mingo Flats marks the site of the last Indian village in West Virginia.

The Sinks at Osceola, Randolph County, is a remarkable natural phenomenon. Here the Gandy River disappears into a cave in the mountains, high enough to permit a man to enter without stooping.

WILD LIFE AT HOME IN WEST VIRGINIA

Proper protection is increasing game in West Virginia and bringing back game that was practically extinct. (1) Lovers of the open "put the kettle on to boil." (2) Nest of wild mallard duck. (3) Flashlight catches wild raccoons at a midnight lunch. (4) Willow tree cut by beaver, Hampshire County. (5) Hunters and fishermen provide money to buy the 16,000-acre Seneca Forest as forest and game preserve. (6) 60-foot steel forest fire tower at Ivy Knob. (7) Deer in captivity. *Photos by A. B. Brooks.*

OLDEST AND MOST LOVELY PLANTS

The Box Huckleberry, (Gaylussacia Brachycera), is one of the rarest as well as the oldest plant in the world. Specimens 6,000 years old are known. It vies in interest with the 1600 flowering plants known by botanists in this state, of which the Azaleas and Laurels are leaders. (1) Mountain Laurel. (2) Box Huckleberry, Greenbrier County. *Photo by E. T. Wherry.* (3) Great Laurel (Rhododendron Maximum), the state flower, as it grows along a woodland path leading to Ice Mountain, Hampshire County. *Photo by U. S. Forestry Service.* (4) Azaleas brighten the roadside in Upshur County.

The summit of Valley Mountain marks the southern corner of the district of West Augusta.

Middle Mountain was the summer encampment of the forces of General Robert E. Lee.

Gibson's is the site of another log-cabin fort, near which are found the "magic rings," of unknown origin but still faintly seen.

Linwood was the site of the famous "Black Hole" of pioneer days, now merely a dry sink covered with blue grass.

The battle of Duncan's Lane in 1863 between home guards was the result of an effort to prevent the election of May 28, 1863, the first election held in West Virginia.

"Smoke Hole" in the mountains of Pendleton County

As a park area, nothing can excel the proposed Seneca Rocks Park region in Pendleton and Grant counties. Seneca Rocks are on the east bank of the North Fork of the South Branch River, where Seneca Creek empties into it, and from which the rocks rise almost perpendicularly 800 or 900 feet. The Seneca Rocks are a part of a series of lofty cliffs or crags that extend from Grant County to Highland County, Virginia. To be seen at their best, Seneca Rocks should be viewed about mid-afternoon when the sunlight is falling upon them, bringing out in full relief their thousand beauties and attractions.

The Midland Park area, reaching well over into Virginia, was urged as a national park but the project failed and has been temporarily abandoned. However, efforts to make it into a state park are being continued.

Marlinton, named for Jacob Marlin, is the oldest recorded settlement west of the Alleghenies, dating from 1749. During the French and Indian war 18 people were killed or wounded by the Indians in the near vicinity. To protect the settlers, in 1755 Fort Greenbrier was built on the present site of the court house and garrisoned by General Lewis. The Charter Oak there, marked by General Lewis in 1751, is a member of the American Hall of Fame trees and is the oldest known line tree in the Mississippi Valley. The last Indian raid on the settlements in this region occurred in 1779 with a loss of 13 lives among the white settlers. Marlinton was fortified by General W. L. Jackson of the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil War and here General Lee is said to have spent his first night under canvas in the North and South struggle.

The old Warriors' Road is plainly seen at Marlinton and also at Buckeye. At Buckeye, a powder mill operated during the Revolutionary War.

Bridger's Place, 8 miles north of Marlinton, was the birthplace of James Bridger of the Oregon Trail, an important character in "The Covered Wagon."

Bridger's Gap, 5 miles south of Marlinton, was where the first James Bridger was killed by the Indians.

Travelers' Repose on the site of B. B. Beard's residence is a place famous in many writings. Some say Lincoln stopped there. Ambrose Bierce, Joseph Hergesheimer and others wrote of it. It is the country of the play "Tol'able David." This part of the Greenbrier Valley was featured by Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West."

Minnehaha Springs is widely known as a health resort.

Bald Knob, Mace Knob, Gibson Knob, Gay Knob, Spruce Knob of Elk, Spruce Knob of Williams River, Barlow Top and Briery Top are all more than 4,500 feet high. The fire station on top of Bald Knob at the eastern edge of the Cheat Valley, 4902 feet high, is the highest point in the State.

Plants found on Kate's Mountain. (1) Vineless Clematis at its farthest north limit. (2) Adder's Mouth Orchid. (3) Kate's Mountain Clover (Trifolium Virginicum), one of the rarest plants.

The Seneca Trail passes through the battlefield of Droop Mountain on the brow of the hill facing Hillsboro, which fight was one of the most important Civil War struggles occurring in West Virginia.

Lewisburg was an important frontier outpost. Here in 1774 assembled the frontiersmen from Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle at the mustering ground which was named Camp Union. General Andrew Lewis here assumed command of the force and led his army to Point Pleasant where the Shawnees under Cornstalk were defeated. The fort established there was named Fort Savannah. Fort Springs was nearby and Fort Donnelly was to the south-west of Frankford. The town was named for the Lewis family. The old stone church built there in 1796 is still in use. In and around Lewisburg was much fighting during the Civil War. The Midland Trail crosses the Seneca Trail at this point.

Kate's Mountain in Greenbrier County has one of the greatest displays of native flora of any part of West Virginia and is a paradise for the botanist. In the region are many specimens found of the 1600 flowering plants known in West Virginia. The famed Kate's Mountain Clover is found here but at few other places in the entire world, according to botanists. Nearby are specimens of the box huckleberry, some colonies of which are estimated to be 6,000 years old, older even than the famed redwoods of the western coast, and, indeed, the oldest known living plant.

Organ Cave, near the boundary of Greenbrier and Monroe counties, is a very large cave, which is lighted with electricity and can be readily reached from the main roads. In its depths saltpetre was manufactured during the Civil War, some of the old hoppers used for that purpose still being in the cave. There are two main passageways, of which about a mile has been improved, but explorations have been made which extend far beyond this point. At the end of one passage is "The Organ" formed of stalactites and limestone columns arranged as the pipes of an organ, which give off a musical note when struck, thus giving the cave its name. Other natural formations are the "Bee Hive," "Blue Stone," "Lover's Leap," "The Wrecked Ship," "Spring," "Fish Pond" and others.

Two miles from Union is the old Rehobeth Church, built of logs in 1786 as a defense against the Indians and dedicated by Bishop Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in America, as the first Methodist church west of the Alleghenies.

Gap Mills was made famous by Major Andrew Summers Rowan, a native son who "carried the message to Garcia."

Bluefield, half a mile high, is not only the highest city on the Lakes-to-Florida road, but is the very heart of the Pocahontas coal fields. The traveller south enjoys the famed view from East River Mountain. From Pinnacle Rocks, between Bluefield and Welch, there is another lovely view over a vast region, richly veined with coal.

Rehobeth Church, near Union, first M. E. Church west of the Alleghenies

IN THE MIDST OF VIRGIN TIMBER

West Virginia was at one time one of the important timber states in the United States. Although much of our finest timber has been cut, among the five million odd acres listed as forest in the State there still remains some virgin timber as fine as the beech and sugar maple shown above which is found along Williams River, Webster County. Reforestation is now one of West Virginia's big problems. *Photo U. S. Forestry Service*

North-South Road - Gallatin Turnpike

The route from north to south through the central part of the State has no official name, but effort has been made to name it the "Gallatin Turnpike" for Albert Gallatin who played such an important part in the early history of our country, and who spent much of his life in southwestern Pennsylvania and western Virginia. The line of this road is from Morgantown through Fairmont, Clarksburg, Spencer, Charleston, thence to Kanawha Falls over the Midland Trail, and south through Fayetteville, Beckley, Princeton and Bluefield into Virginia.

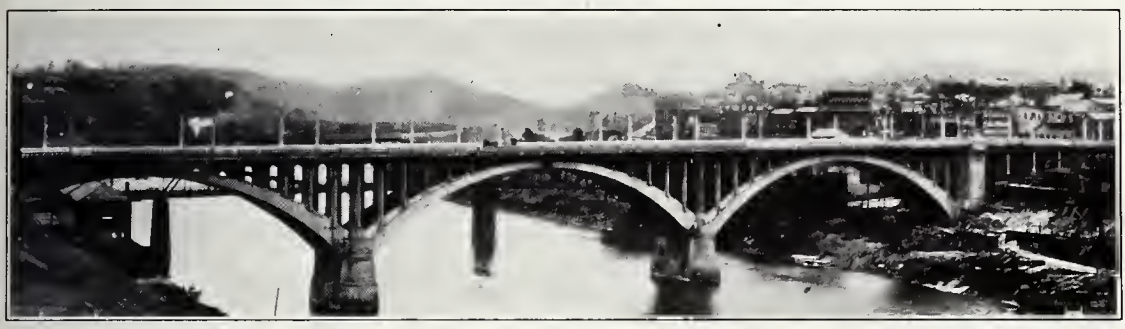
This north-south road will touch most of the coal, oil and gas regions of the State.

Thomas Decker in 1758 was the first white visitor to Morgantown, and Decker's Creek, which empties into the Monongahela there, still bears his name. David and Zackwell Morgan, however, sons of Morgan Morgan, the first settler in the State, came to Morgantown, in 1766 and 1768, were the first permanent settlers, and for them the city was named. The old Morgan home, built about 1774, is still standing on University avenue near its junction with Beechurst avenue. A post-office was established in Morgantown in 1794, which, with that at Wheeling on the same date, were the first post offices in the State.

David Morgan, another member of this adventurous family, settled near Rivesville between Morgantown and Fairmont, and there a monument is erected. An inscription on this monument says it stands "directly upon the ground of his famous encounter with two Indians in March, 1774." The story of his strange dream, repeated several times, in which he thought Indians were attacking his children, is well known. At length awakened from his dream, he found it was true, and in a desperate struggle with two Indians shot one of them and killed the other in a hand to hand fight. Neighbors flayed and scalped the Indians and from their hides made shot pouches which are gruesome relics cherished by descendants of this sturdy old pioneer.

A half-million dollar concrete stadium has just been opened at the state University at Morgantown, as the gift of the alumni and friends of the University from all parts of West Virginia and adjoining states.

Half million dollar stadium, seating 32,000 people, built at Morgantown by alumni of West Virginia University



Fairmont's million dollar concrete bridge, crossing the Monongahela River

Morgantown is the home of Dr. I. C. White, former president of the American Geological Society, the world's greatest geologist, and the man who perhaps did more to open up the oil fields of Mexico than any other one man. Chances are that the headlights on your automobile were made in Morgantown at the only pressed prism glass plant in the world.

Cheat Lake, created by the great dam just completed at Cheat Heaven, Pa., by the West Virginia Power and Transmission Company, is one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the Middle East. The dam which is 81 feet to top of spillway and 98 feet to the top of the flood gates, backs up the water far beyond Ice's Ferry to a total distance of 13½ miles. Cooper's Rock above Cheat and the whole Cheat Mountain region have long been the resort of the traveler in that part of the State. It is proposed to include all of this region in a state park.

Between Morgantown and Kingwood are the famed "Pictured Rocks," which were described by Howe in his early history of Virginia. These rocks, lying near the road, are more or less covered with soil, briers and bushes and the carvings, which were once numerous and clearly seen, are now dim. The numerous pictographs include human figures, snakes, buffaloes, panthers and various characters, and are one of the best examples of the pictographic work of Indians in the State.

Morgantown, Fairmont and Clarksburg are surrounded by the gigantic coal operations of the Monongahela Valley. At Meadowbrook, between Fairmont and Clarksburg, the coal has been "stripped" or taken out with steam shovels, the most unique form of coal mining.

At Fairmont, the Tygart Valley and West Fork rivers merge into the Monongahela and there the system of government locks begins which gives a route for water traffic to the Ohio and thence to the Gulf.

The million dollar bridge over the Monongahela at Fairmont is one of the largest and most beautiful concrete structures in West Virginia or neighboring states. The original log cabin home of the first Watsons is carefully preserved on the Watson estate there.

Between Grafton and Fairmont is the falls of the Tygart Valley River, where that stream breaks over a great rock ledge and in a series of cascades and rapids drops 87 feet in about a mile. It is along the B. & O. railroad and its wild scenery is one of the best known sights to picnic parties in Marion and Taylor counties, as it lies on their boundary.

Maulsby's Bridge until recently was on the road between Fairmont and Clarks-

"Coal Stripping" operations at Meadowbrook, Harrison County

KEY TO SOME POINTS OF

NATIONAL FORESTS AND PROPOSED STATE PARKS

A—National Forests
B—Seneca Rocks
C—South Branch Valley
D—Meadow Branch Valley
E—Shenandoah Valley
F—Cheat Lake
G—Seneca Forest and Greenbrier Valley
H—Midland Park about White Sulphur Springs
I—Hawk's Nest
J—Williams River

NATIONAL PIKE AND NORTHERN PANHANDLE

1—Largest Indian mound—State penitentiary
2—First state capital—Scene of Elizabeth Zane's heroism—Last battle of Revolution
3—Memorial to Henry Clay
4—Monument to original Grimes Golden apple tree
5—Monument to Levi Morgan, Indian fighter
6—Bethany, where Christian Church was founded
7—Where Captain William Foreman and men were ambushed by Indians

NORTH-SOUTH ROAD—GALLATIN TURNPIKE

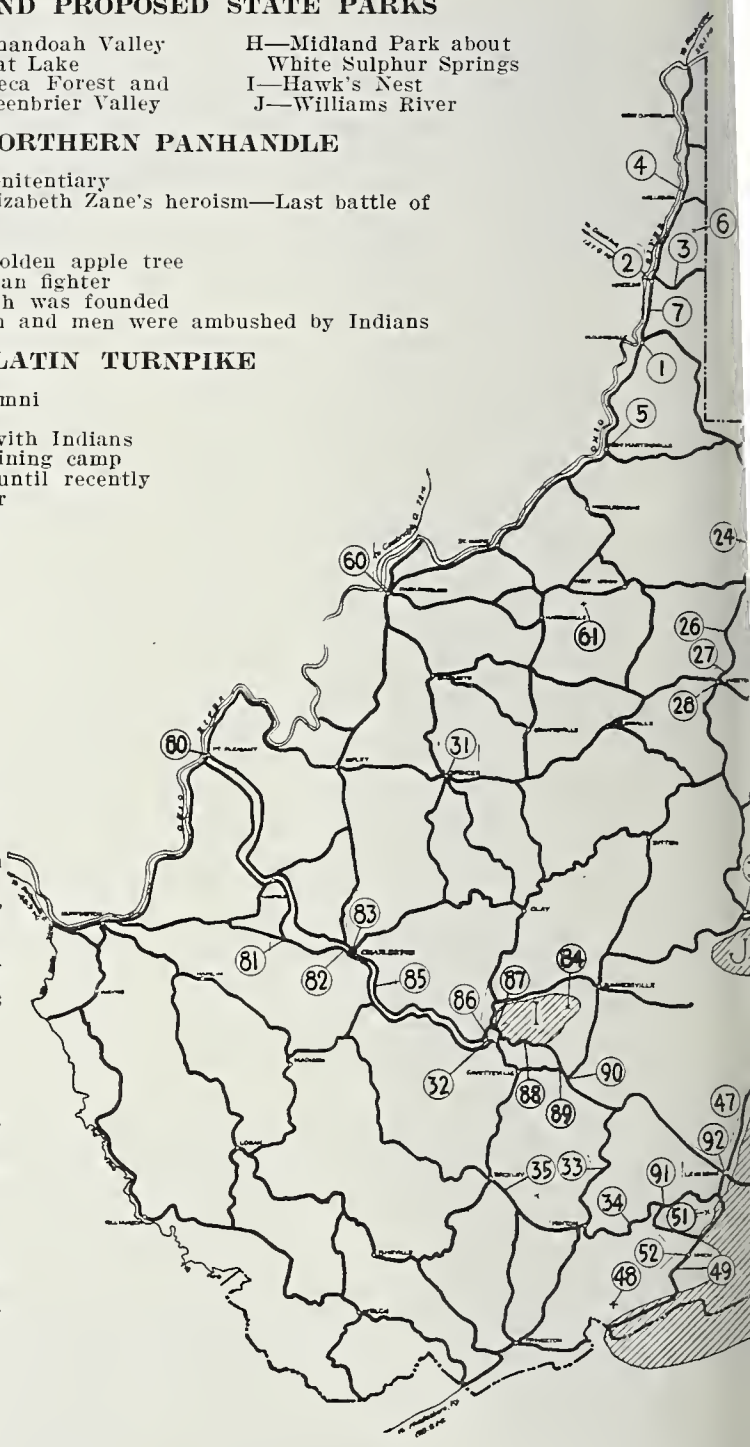
20—Stadium, gift of University alumni
21—"Pictured Rocks"
22—Scene of David Morgan's fight with Indians
23—Cadell, state rifle range and training camp
24—Where Maulsbys' Bridge stood until recently
25—Falls of the Tygart Valley River
26—Indian Cave near Lost Creek
27—State 4-H Camp, Jackson's Mill
28—Weston, hospital for insane
29—State game farm
30—Webster Springs
31—Spencer, hospital for insane
32—Falls of the Kanawha River
33—Green Sulphur Springs
34—Pence Springs
35—Grandview beyond Beckley

SENECA TRAIL

40—Canaan Valley, Tucker County
41—Blackwater Falls
42—State forest nursery, Gladwin, Tucker County
43—The Sinks, Osceola, Randolph County
44—Battlefield of Rich Mountain, near Beverley
45—Seneca Rocks, Pendleton County
46—Marlinton, first recorded English settlement west of Alleghenies
47—Kate's Mountain, noted for its plant life
48—Red Sulphur Springs
49—Salt Sulphur Springs
50—Old Sweet Springs
51—Organ Cave
52—Rehobeth Church, Union, first M. E. Church west of mountains.

NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE

60—Blennerhassett Island
61—Central, great train robbery
62—State industrial school for boys
63—Only National cemetery in State
64—First battle of Civil War
65—Battlefield of Laurel Hill, near Belington
66—Ashby's Fort, Frankfort
67—Ice Mountain
68—Greenland Gap
69—Image Rock, near Petersburg
70—"The Trough"
71—Lost River
72—Hanging Rock, South Branch
73—Capon Springs
74—Mill Creek, first settlement made by Morgan Morgan, 1726
75—Only state-owned demonstration packing plant in world
76—Berkeley Springs, given to Colony of Virginia by Lord Fairfax



77—Shannondale Springs
78—John Brown's Fort at Harpers Ferry
79—Monument to James Rumsey, steamboat inventor, Shepherdstown

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80—Point P
81—Where S
82—Indian r
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EREST IN WEST VIRGINIA

PLACES MARKED BY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

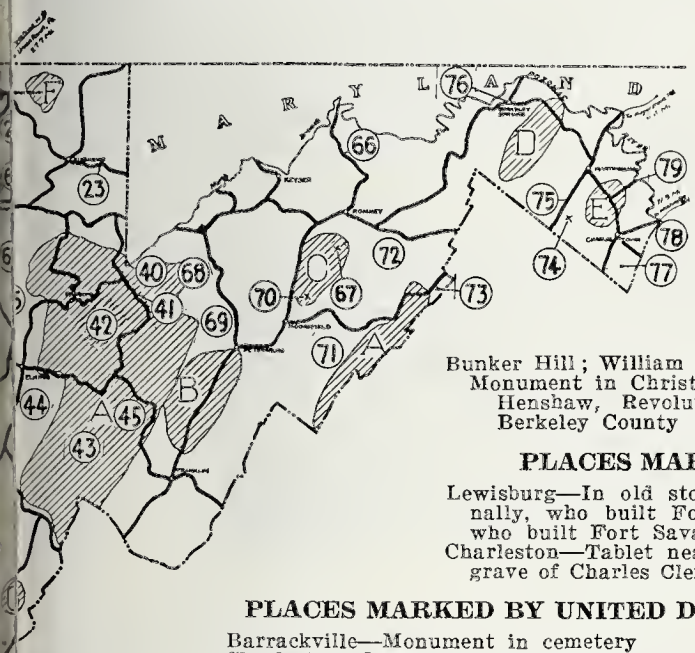
t Pleasant; Col. Chas Lewis Chapter.
Monument marking site of battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 12, 1774.
George Washington Spring, marking the encampment of George Washington
Marker with tablet on Clarksburg Old Trails Road.
Marker with tablet on site of Fort Randolph, built 1776.

ersburg; James Wood Chapter.
Monument to 8 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wood County
Boulder marking intersection of the Northwestern and Staunton pikes

ington; Buford Chapter.
Marker at corner of "Savage Grant" of land given in 1772 to John Savage and 61 other soldiers for ervice in French and Indian War. Log cabin on grant used as chapter house.

leston; Kanawha Chapter.
Marker on site of old Clendennin Fort.

hannon; Elizabeth Zane Chapter.
Monument marking graves of two first settlers, Fink and White.



Morgantown; Col. John Evans Chapter.
Tablet on site of home Col. John Evans, one of early settlers.
Shepherdstown; Pack Horse Ford Chapter.
Marker designating old crossing on Braddock's Trail, known as Pack Horse Ford.
Elkins; John Hart Chapter.
Marker on site of Conley massacre.
Marker on site of Friends' Fort, Randolph County.
Wheeling; Wheeling Chapter.
Five markers on National Pike
Site of Fort Henry
McColloch's Leap

Bunker Hill; William Henshaw Chapter.
Monument in Christ Episcopal cemetery to Captain William Henshaw, Revolutionary soldier and pioneer settler of Berkeley County

PLACES MARKED BY COLONIAL DAMES

Lewisburg—In old stone church tablet for Col. Andrew Donnally, who built Fort Donnally, and for Col. John Stuart, who built Fort Savannah.
Charleston—Tablet near old fort on Kanawha street, marking grave of Charles Clendennin for whom Charleston was named.

PLACES MARKED BY UNITED DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Barrackville—Monument in cemetery
Charleston—Monument to General "Stonewall" Jackson at new capitol grounds.
Charles Town—(1) Monument in Edge Hill cemetery; (2) Monument to A. C. Hopkins, chaplain of Stonewall Brigade in same cemetery.
Beverley—Monument on Mount Iser
Huntington—Monument in Spring Hill cemetery
Lewisburg—Monument near Greenbrier College
Martinsburg—Monument in Green Hill cemetery
Shepherdstown—Monument in Elmwood cemetery
Union—Monument on grounds of Allen T. Caperton estate
Romney—One of the oldest Confederate monuments, completed September, 1867.

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL PLANTS LARGEST IN WORLD

Proprietary remedies company, Wheeling
Electrical porcelain plant, Parkersburg
Sanitary pottery, Mannington
Stogie factory, Wheeling
Clothes pin factory, Richwood
Shovel factory, Parkersburg
Sheet glass factory, Charleston
Only pressed prism glass factory, Morgantown
Tannery, Richwood
Vitrolite plant, Parkersburg
Hosiery mills, Martinsburg
Axe factory, Charleston
Natural gas gasoline plant, Hastings
Bottle factory, Fairmont
Iron nail factory, Wheeling
Toy marble factory, Clarksburg
Deepest well in the world near Clarksburg
Longest coal tipple, Beard's Fork

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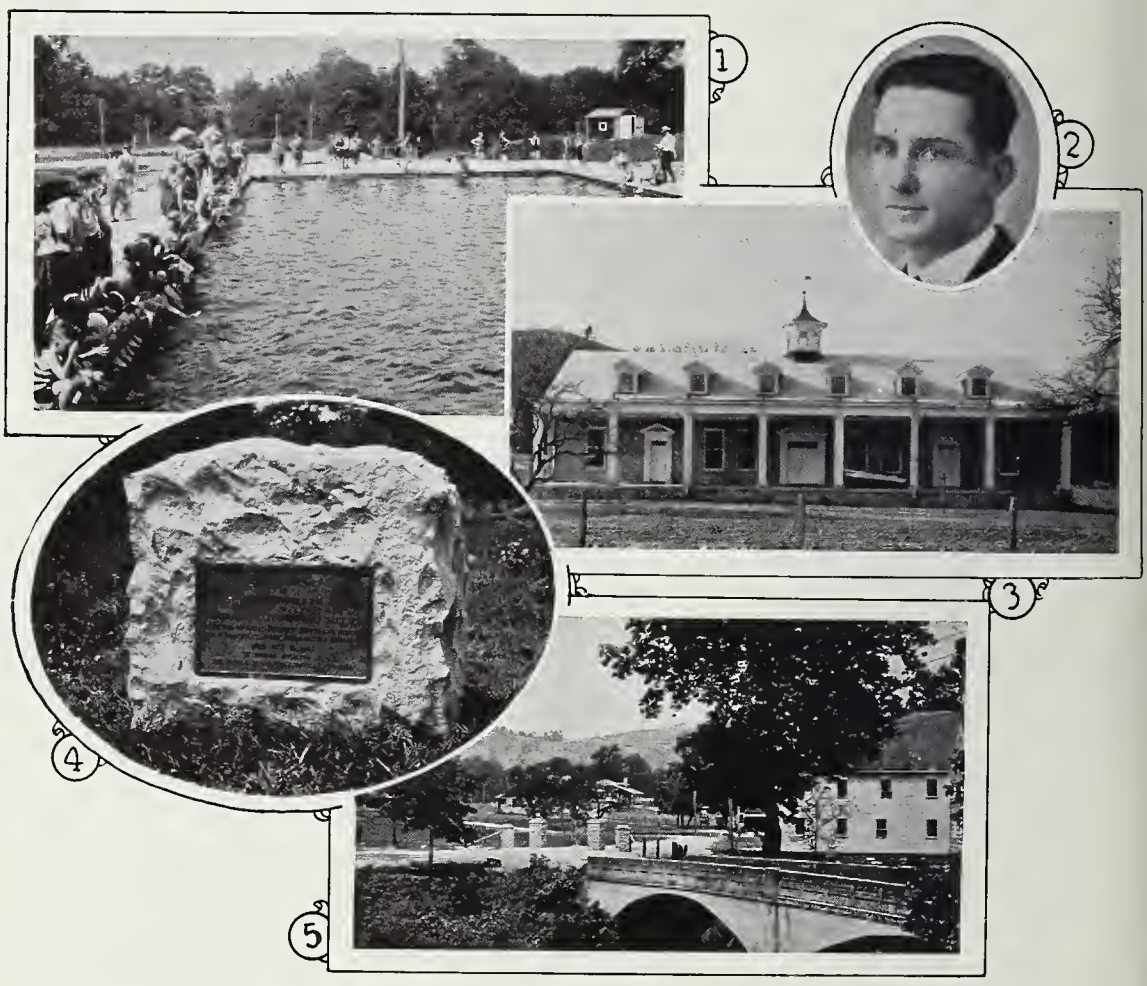
84—Battle of Cross Lanes
85—Old salt works at Malden—Cabin of Booker T. Washington
86—Kanawha Falls, where British laid claim to Mississippi Valley
87—Battle of Gauley Bridge
88—Hawk's Nest; New River gorges
89—Spy Rock
90—Lee's tree
91—Federal prison for women, Alderson
92—Lewisburg, frontier outpost—Old Stone Church
93—White Sulphur Springs



GOOD CITIZENSHIP FACTORY

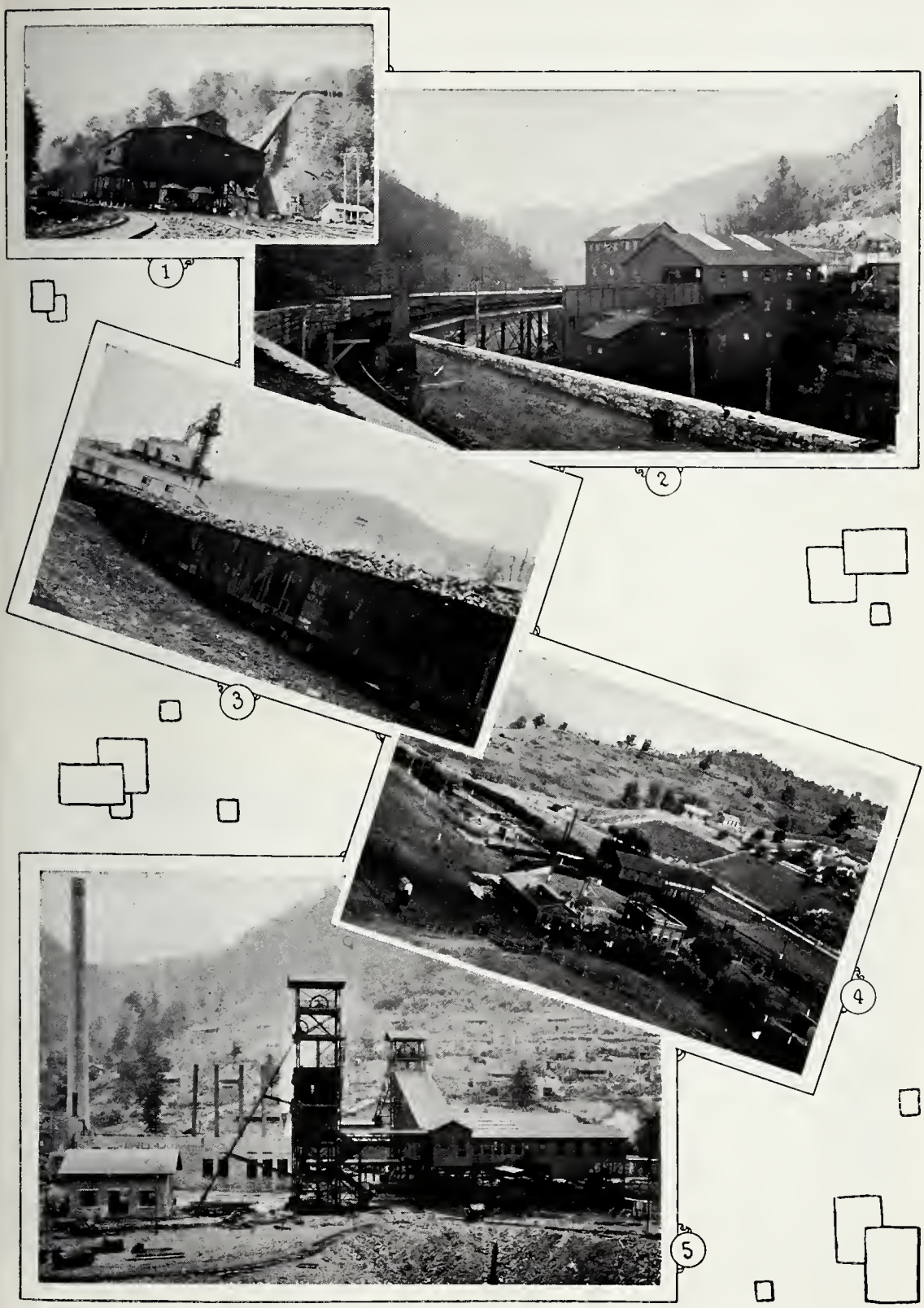
Here's the machinery and the finished product. West Virginia builds for the future with her work among the 12,000 boys and girls of her 4-H clubs. The State 4-H Camp at Jackson's Mill, Lewis County, is the cap-sheaf of the 4-H club work in the State, a glimpse of which is given by these pictures. (1) Swimming hole, built by farm boys themselves. (2) French Hyre, Upshur County boy, elected head of club youngsters of eastern states at Springfield, Mass., last year. (3) Dining hall, designed after Mount Vernon. (4) Monument near the site of the boyhood home of General "Stonewall" Jackson, on the 4-H Camp grounds. (5) Mill where "Stonewall" Jackson worked in boyhood days.

burg. Its historic connections with Civil War raids, particularly Jones' raid, are known to every student of history. Along this road, too, stood the huge elm tree near Shinnston which was featured in "The Daughter of the Elm."

Harrison County was settled by John Pringle and others about 1764. The first cabin in what is now Clarksburg was built by John Simpson opposite the mouth of Elk Creek. This is the home of John W. Davis, the birthplace of General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, and other notables. Near it is "The Chalet," the home of Melville Davisson Post, noted author. Clarksburg was named for George Rogers Clark, celebrated general of the Indian and Revolutionary wars.

Through the valley of Hacker's Creek, Lewis County, are the sites of seven Indian villages with their adjacent burying grounds. On every hill and in every glen are to be found those mysteriously pitted "cup stones" which have been given so much notice by archaeologists.

Between Weston and Clarksburg is the State 4-H Camp at Jackson's Mill, probably the only state-owned playground and



KING COAL WITHOUT HIS FIDDLERS THREE

About 20 per cent of the West Virginia coal mines are shafts, the remainder drifts or slopes. The deepest shaft in the state is 650 feet below the foot of a 900-foot mountain, making the miners 1500 feet under ground when in the mines. (1) Retarding conveyor that replaces the inclines formerly used. (2) Typical drift mine. (3) Loaded cars from shaft mine. (4) Representative mining town, clean and attractive. (5) Shaft mine.

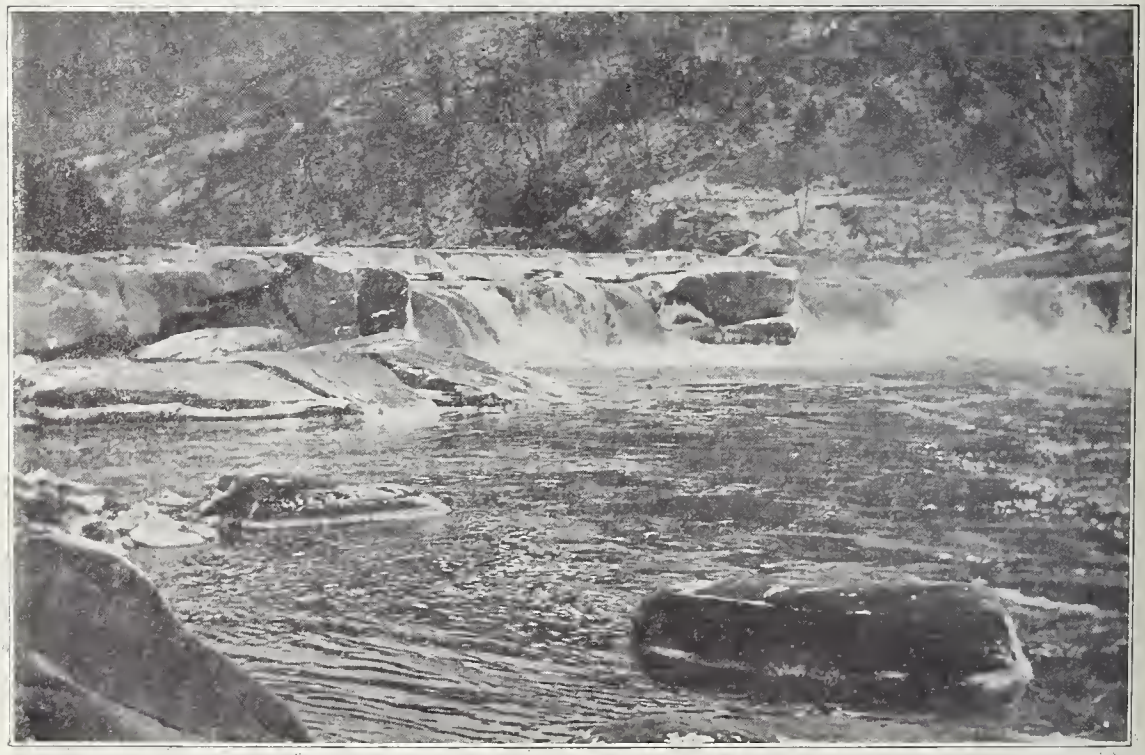
country training school for farm boys and girls in the world. It is a memorial to General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, one of the great military geniuses of all time. The old mill in which Jackson worked as a boy has been preserved. A monument marks the place on which the old Jackson homestead, destroyed by fire several years ago, once stood. An old beech tree still stands which the young Jackson is said to have climbed when a raccoon was "treed" during a 'coon hunt. He choked the animal to death with his own hands. The State has about a hundred acres in the Jackson's Mill camp and there every year trains several thousand country boys and girls in all the things that go to make for good citizenship. It is open the year round. The people all over West Virginia are so much interested in this work that the farm folks of nineteen counties took the lead in raising money to build county cottages there on the state property for use of their own boys and girls or any other boys and girls who might go there. No other rural memorial quite like it has ever been made anywhere.

Jesse Hughes, the noted Indian scout and spy, was most active through Lewis and Upshur counties, and spent a considerable part of his life near Jane Lew.

The state game farm in Upshur County is the only one of its kind in the State and there are preserved many specimens of our native wild animals.

Webster Springs in the heart of Webster County is a noted summer and health resort, surrounded by wonderful scenery. Tradition says the springs were first known as a salt lick where the hunters waited for deer. The Yew Pine Mountains in Webster and Nicholas counties are still noted for their bear and deer. Near Webster Springs still stands some of the finest virgin timber in the State which may be included in a proposed state park on Williams River.

On the Martha O. Goff farm in Simpson District, Harrison County, on the waters of Owens Fork of Booths Creek, about five miles northeast of the town of Bridgeport,



Falls of the Tygart Valley River, between Grafton and Fairmont

The passing of Maulsby's bridge so that a more modern structure might come

and on the main highway between Fairmont and Clarksburg, is the deepest well in the world. The depth of 7386 feet was reached March 4, 1918, thus exceeding by 37 feet the well at Czuchow in Germany, which had previously been known as "the deepest well in the world." It took 400 days of actual drilling to sink this big hole.

From Clarksburg the tourist goes through Spencer to Charleston, or through Ohio to Huntington and thence to Charleston.

From Charleston, the tourist follows the Midland Trail to Kanawha Falls and there turns south through Bluefield for Florida. The route is largely through a great coal belt so those who want to see big coal operations have ample opportunity here to find the most improved machinery at work. Model mining towns are plentiful where contented people live, with attractive flower gardens in front and vegetable gardens in the rear of well painted, well equipped homes.

Pence Springs and Green Sulphur Springs not far away in Summers County are well known health resorts.

Near Beckley is Grandview, a name which hardly does justice to the wonderful panorama of forest clad mountains and valleys which greets the visitor who reaches the top of the lofty cliff.

Monument on capitol grounds at Charleston to the "West Virginia Mountaineer." In the lower picture on the left is "Rimfire" Hamrick, Webster County's noted hunter, now a state game and fire warden, who was the model for this statue. Squirrels were plentiful the day this snap-shot was made.

WHY PEOPLE FLOCK TO WEST VIRGINIA

(1) Fine timber is still being cut in Randolph County. *Photo U. S. Forestry Service.* (2) Caudy's Castle, Morgan County. *Photo U. S. Geological Survey.* (3) View from Dorsey's Knob, Monongalia County. (4) Spruce Knob, 4860 feet, top of West Virginia. *Photo U. S. Forestry Service.* (5) Potomac River from Cacapon Mountain. *Photo U. S. Forestry Service.* (6) Up Decker's Creek.

The Midland Trail

The Midland Trail is the first direct east and west route to be completed across the state and follows pretty closely the line of the old James River and Kanawha Turnpike. It touches at many points the old Sandusky-Richmond trail which once formed the fur trade path by which the pelts from Lake Erie finally reached Richmond. Still earlier it had been known as the Lewis trail, which had followed Indian and buffalo trails of still more remote days.

The route is through Huntington, Charleston, Gauley Bridge, Crawley, Lewisburg, White Sulphur Springs and on to Lexington, Virginia. Much of this route is over thick veins of coal, and many large coal mining operations are near this highway.

Point Pleasant monument and old mansion house

Although the Midland Trail is well south of Point Pleasant, it will soon be linked by good roads with it, and Point Pleasant, "the Meeting of the Waters," has much of interest that deserves mention here. A succession of forts as outposts against the Indians were built there where the Ohio and Kanawha join their waters, and a town grew up around the fort. The original grant of land was chosen by George Washington in 1770 for the veterans of the French and Indian war. Here is a tall granite shaft which commemorates the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 when the Virginia frontiersmen under General Andrew Lewis beat the Shawnees under their great chieftain, Cornstalk. While this can not properly be considered the first battle of the Revolution, it did have an important bearing on that struggle since the colonists had little trouble with Indians along the border during their struggle for independence against such heavy odds. There, also, three years later Cornstalk and his son were killed, a monument in the courthouse yard marking their graves. The graves of Colonel Charles Lewis and of "Mad Anne" Bailey are also there. The old mansion house still stands.

Up the Kanawha between Armstrong and Loop Creek, high up on the ridge, is an unexplained stone work, a low stone wall seven or eight miles long, enclosing an elliptical tract of land. In the center are the remains of two towers, twenty feet in diameter. Bodies found buried nearby are facing the east in a sitting position. On the west bank of the Kanawha opposite Point Pleasant are other ancient stone works.

Along the Kanawha near the boundary of Mason and Putnam counties is the home of General John McCausland, who, with Brigadier General Felix H. Robertson of Texas, are the only Confederate generals

The new bridge that unites Ohio and West Virginia at Huntington

known to be living. General McCausland lives in a colonial mansion on his estate of several thousand acres. He won his greatest fame by his raid into Pennsylvania during which the city of Chambersburg was burned.

Starting over the Midland Trail at Huntington, we find a city that has made much of its park possibilities, and which stands high up among the list of American cities as to parks. Fine parks, with wide streets, feature this well planned city. A trip to the top of the hills to the east is rewarded by a beautiful view that amply repays one's trouble. The city was named for Collis P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at the time that this line was extended to Huntington in 1871.

In 1742, John Peter Salley, coming down a branch of Coal River, discovered coal in the mountains and named the stream accordingly. The junction of this stream with the Kanawha was Coalsmouth until it was re-christened St. Albans. Here Fort Tackett was built in 1788 and played an important part in the early salt boom. For some distance the road between Huntington to Charleston is over the old roadbed of the C. & O. railway, this accounting for the narrow cut through which the road passes for several miles.

Charleston, the state capital, was named for Charles Clendennin, father of George Clendennin, its founder. Daniel Boone went there in 1788, the year that Fort Lee, later Fort Clendennin, was built. For several years Boone lived opposite the mouth of Campbell's Creek. His pal, Simon Kenton, another famous scout, at one time had a hut there, too. In 1791, the Indians made an attack on the fort which gave "Mad Anne" Bailey the chance to make the ride that deserves for all time a place in history. Anne's husband, a soldier in the army of General Lewis, was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant and Anne spent the next ten or twelve years along the frontier from Staunton to Point Pleasant as scout, Indian fighter and nurse. When the Indians attacked Fort Lee, the powder supply ran short, so Anne volunteered to ride the 100 miles to Lewisburg and bring back a supply. She made the trip under Indian fire most of the way, and safely returned to the fort with two pack horses loaded with powder. A boulder on Kanawha street marks the site of the fort.

Charleston got the capital second-handed from Wheeling in 1869 and retained it until 1875 when it went back to the Northern Panhandle metropolis for a ten-year visit. When it came back to Charleston in 1885, it settled down and took up its permanent residence.

In 1921, the old capitol building on Capitol street, in the very heart of the city, was destroyed by fire with a loss of many old and valuable records. The capitol annex, across Lee street, in which is housed the fine collection of relics made for the museum of the State Department of Archives and History, escaped the flames. The annex building has been sold to the city of Charleston and given over to the city library, but the state museum is still quartered there.

SOME NOTED SPOTS IN WEST VIRGINIA

(1) Folds in the rock left by convulsion of Nature ages past. (2) "The Sinks," Randolph County, the grave of Gandy River. (3) Above the majestic Potomac. (4) Canaan Valley, Tucker County. (5) "The Trough," South Branch. (6) Greenland Gap.

SHEEP IN A WEST VIRGINIA FOREST

Sheep raising remains among the most profitable agricultural pursuits. This fine flock is passing through the Shenandoah National Forest. *Photo U. S. Forestry*

A new capitol site, two miles east, was purchased by the State of West Virginia, and there sweeping down to the banks of the Kanawha a splendid edifice is being erected. It will be of the same general type as the National Capitol. Of the three units, one is already completed and in use by the state administration. When completed, the Capitol will be one of the most imposing in the Union, a truly worthy memorial of a great and powerful state. The governor's mansion on Kanawha street immediately adjoins the capitol grounds.

The home of former Governor W. A. MacCorkle, on the bluffs overlooking Charleston, has long been the mecca of all who could visit it. The building itself, a fine example of colonial mansion, is filled with perhaps the State's finest private collection of curios from all over the world. It specializes in mementos of Lafayette. Some years ago a movement was made to buy this property and make of it a state museum, and the feeling is still strong that it would be a calamity to the State for this splendid collection to be broken up.

Near Charleston are the remains of a city and of an industry, the salt works, which once overshadowed the present Capitol, but which is almost unknown to this generation. Yet it was the discovery of the salt springs which largely speeded up the early exploration and settlement of the whole Kanawha Valley. Recently the making of bromides has been added to salt, and other chemical plants are rapidly growing up in the Kanawha Valley.

Uncounted millions of wealth have poured out of the State's oil wells

In South Charleston is a large specimen of the mound builders' art in which skeletons of large size and some fine flint implements were found by excavations years ago.

The United States armor plate plant in South Charleston is an outgrowth of the World War.

Charleston boasts of having laid on Summers street the first brick pavement in the United States.

Malden, formerly Kanawha Salines, was the very center of the salt industry many

West Virginia-built dredge and barges on the Kanawha River. *Courtesy Ward Engineering Co.*

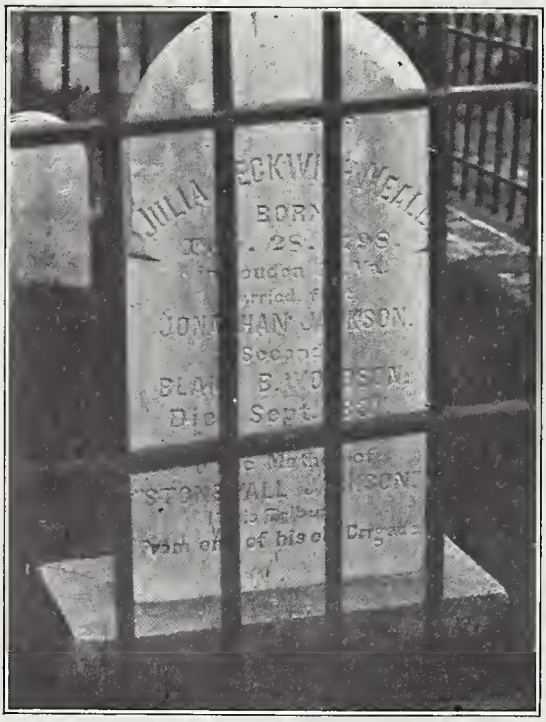
years ago. One of the old salt works is still in operation. Not so many years ago Charleston folks bought their good clothes at Malden. At Malden across the railroad tracks is the ruins of a cabin which was the boyhood home of Booker T. Washington, the great educator of the colored race.

North of the Midland Trail, on the Gauley River in Nicholas County near Summersville, one of the earliest towns settled in southern West Virginia, is Cross Lanes where Gen. John B. Floyd of the Confederate army was defeated by Federal troops in one of the numerous Civil War clashes in the southern half of West Virginia.

Burning Springs Hollow, where burning natural gas gave religious minded early settlers visions of the punishment due the wicked in the next world, is some twenty miles from the falls of the Kanawha.

Just west of Kanawha Falls, the road to the south breaks away from the Midland Trail, and by ferry the travelers are led to the foot of the narrow but hard-surfaced road that twists its serpentine way over Cotton Hill. These falls deserve a much larger place in history than they have ever received. They were first reached September 17, 1671, by Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam, who, with Thomas Woods, had been sent out with an expedition to take possession of the Mississippi Valley in the name of the King of England. Woods died on the road but Fallam and Batts reached this point which they thought marked the break of the waters toward the South Sea. They laid claim to the Mississippi Valley according to orders and then went back home. This visit was the only justification, say many writers, for the 60 years of warfare between the French and English which began with the fight at Fort Necessity and which ended with the battle of Waterloo. The Batts and Fallam title prevailed when backed by England's troops and ships of the line.

Rainbow trout, 22 inches long and 4 pounds in weight, taken from the Elk River, Webster County.



Grave of the mother of General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, at Ansted

Perhaps the most beautiful scenery along the Midland Trail lies between Gauley Bridge and the top of Big Sewell Mountain. Gauley Bridge, once considered a monument of engineering skill, was destroyed by the Confederates in 1861 and much sharp fighting took place between the wearers of the Blue and the Gray in that vicinity.

From Gauley Bridge, 800 feet above sea level, the road ascends the mountains and on to the top of Big Sewell Mountain.

MANY FINE MINERAL SPRINGS IN STATE

White Sulphur Springs is among the most noted of West Virginia numerous splendid mineral springs. (1) The Greenbrier, one of the country's finest hotels. (2) Government fish hatchery, leading rainbow and brook trout hatchery in the United States. (3) Club house above White Sulphur. (4) The buffalo beat out this part of the Midland Trail at White Sulphur. (5) Cottages on the Greenbrier hotel grounds.

VARIED SCENERY ABOUT THE STATE

(1) Pinnacle Rock, Mercer County, between Welch and Bluefield. (2) Cheat River before the Cheat Haven dam made this region into a big lake. (3) Cooper's Rocks, Monongalia County. (4) Lichen beds in the Cranberry Glades.

3,500 feet high. Before reaching Ansted a marvelous view of the New River gorge is had at Hawk's Nest 528 feet above the river and from Lover's Leap a half mile farther on.

Efforts are being made to have a 30,000 acre tract in the elbow of the Midland and North-South trails about Hawk's Nest made into a state park to forever preserve its beauty from possible desecration or commercialization.

Above the town of Lookout is Spy Rock, whose fame goes back to the earliest Indian days and was well used by the redskins. During the Civil War, also, it was a station for outposts.

The old stone tavern on Sewell's Mountain was built in 1824 and cheered Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Breckenridge, Thomas Benton and many other notables of early days. It was here, while convalescing from injuries received when his stagecoach rolled down a hill, that M. F. Maury, a young naval officer, wrote "Charts of Sea Winds and Currents."

On top of Big Sewell Mountain stands the great sugar maple under whose spreading branches General Lee's tent was pitched in the fall of 1861.

At Alderson, the new Federal prison for women is located.

At Lewisburg, the old stone church, built in 1796, stands and is still sheltering worshippers. Here the Presbyterians in 1783 organized the oldest church organization on western waters. Here is the centre of the world-famed region of mineral water springs. Trails led the Indians to these points just as hard roads lure the tourist today to the same spots.

People from all parts of the world come to White Sulphur Springs to regain their lost health. Nearby are Salt Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Old Sweet Springs, Green Sul-

Visitors pour into West Virginia from the east by the "Iron Gates" of the C. & O. ***Courtesy of C. & O. Railroad***

Stone church erected at Lewisburg in 1796 and still a place of worship

phur and many other springs. For many years White Sulphur Springs was the summer home of the President of the United States. President Franklin Pierce spent most of the summer of 1854 there. Commodore Stephen Decatur stopped there in 1816. The next year Henry Clay, Rufus Choate and Millard Fillmore held a conference there. Many other notables visited White Sulphur at still earlier dates and it was known to pioneer settlers more than 150 years ago. It remains today one of the most noted mineral springs in the world, and one of the most fashionable resorts on the American continent. Rumor declares that the first golf played in the United States was at White Sulphur Springs.

The eastern end of the Midland Trail is within reach of some of the great forest areas that have been opened up by the Federal government, and of other forest and mountain land that will likely be established as parks by the State of West Virginia some time in the future. Pinnacle Rock, Mercer County, is one of the most favored of these park sites.

The Northwestern Turnpike

The Northwestern Turnpike extends from Parkersburg, Wood County, through Clarksburg, Grafton, Romney and Capon Bridge, Hampshire County. Its western half pursues much the same course as the Scioto-Monongahela trail which at points coincided with the old trail leading to the Ohio River at Parkersburg, cut deep by the feet of buffalo.

The Northwestern Turnpike probably had its first suggestion from Virginians who had been champions of the Braddock road, which was at first supposed to lie in Virginia. However, when surveyed in 1763-67

Blennerhassett Island, once throbbing with romance and adventure, now slumbers peacefully on the bosom of the Ohio at Parkersburg

FARMING IN THE MOUNTAIN STATE

(1) Fine wheatfield. (2) One of the best herds of Ayrshires in the United States, Wardensville. (3) Many West Virginia farmers have attractive homes like this. (4) Apple growing is the big industry of the Eastern Panhandle. (5) Modern dairying is a growing and profitable industry of this State.

HALFWAY BETWEEN THE VIRGINIAS

Few greater sweeps of lovely mountain and valley, forest and farm lands can be found than this view from the West Virginia hills, looking down into

Snow-bound—in a world of matchless winter loveliness

it was found to be north of the Mason-Dixon line and therefore in Pennsylvania. So a route was built located wholly in Virginia.

The very spirit of romantic adventure pervades the air of Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River at Parkersburg on which once stood the palatial home of Harman Blennerhassett. It was here that Aaron Burr laid his bold plot to seize rich lands along the Mexican border so he might rebuild his personal fortune. Blennerhassett apparently became a willing ally and, with Burr, was arrested on a charge of treason, his home seized by Virginia militia and almost destroyed. Fire and flood later completed the destruction of the mansion. Today the island is a favorite picnic ground for the people of Wood and adjoining counties, and is being strongly urged as a state park.

Coal loading of one day in Bluefield yards

Parkersburg was named for Alexander Parker who in 1783 purchased for $50 the land on which that city now stands.

Between Clarksburg and Parkersburg there are a score of tunnels through which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad twists its tortuous way. Near Ellenboro one tunnel cuts through the solid rock.

Salem grew up around the fort established at that point to protect the settlers from the Indians. The industrial school for girls is located there.

At Clarksburg, the Northwestern Turnpike crosses the North-South highway.

Pruntytown was originally the county seat of Taylor County and for many years Rector College there was a popular institution of learning. When Grafton, named for one of the engineers in charge of the

IMPORTANT GATEWAY INTO WEST VIRGINIA

Historic Harpers Ferry where the B. & O. railroad enters from the east. The National Limited, the crack B. & O. train, stands on the bridge. The original site of John Brown's Fort is close

ast resting place of a thousand veterans of our wars—only national cemetery in State—at Grafton

rst B. & O. construction work at that oint, had growing pains as the result of he construction of a branch railroad line rom Grafton to Parkersburg, the county eat was moved there much to the disgust f the Pruntytown folks.

The first Union soldier to give up his ife during the Civil War was Bailey Brown who was shot by a Confederate icket at Fetterman, then a busy little own along the river, but now merely a ard of Grafton. The Union army mainained a camp there for a considerable eriod as the B. & O. railroad lines were eing closely guarded against Confederate ttack.

The only United States government emetery in West Virginia is located on he west side of the Tygart Valley River t Grafton, more than a thousand veterans f our wars sleeping there. At the mouth f Three Fork Creek a log fort stood for nany years. Grafton was the childhood ome of Miss Anna Jarvis, founder of Mothers' Day, and Floyd W. Parsons, uthor. John Barton Payne, active head of he American Red Cross, was born at Pruntytown.

At Philippi, Barbour County, the first inand battle of the Civil War was fought etween a wing of McClellan's army and a force of Confederates under Colonel Porterfield. Not a single person was killed in the fight.

Along the Cheat River are found many relics of the races which roamed the forest before the white men came. Rocks in the bed of the river at Albright bear many distinct carvings, apparently left by the Indians.

The Monongahela and Shenandoah National forests can both be reached from the Northwestern Turnpike.

If a traveler comes through from Elkins, he will pass through the picturesque mouth of Seneca to Franklin, then down the North Fork of the Moorefield River to

Fox and Buffalo cut by early races on cliffs near Petersburg, Grant County

Moorefield. He will visit Reynolds Gap, 7 miles north of Moorefield, the famous "Trough" where the South Branch cuts its way through the mountains, Greenland Gap, the Smoke Hole and other noted landmarks. Moorefield and Greenland Gap are both on the old McCullough trader trail. If he is a fisherman, he will hardly fail, if his visit is during the open season, to try his luck in the "Trough," where the South Branch rushes for nearly seven miles between perpendicular granite walls on its way to the Potomac. Lost River is the name given the Great Cacapon where it rushes against a great stone cliff, disappears as though vanquished by the unequal battle, only to emerge in undiminished vigor two miles away.

Ashby's Fort, established by orders of Colonel George Washington as a protection against the Indians, was named for Colonel John Ashby who had some thrilling experiences with the redskins at that point. The old log fort, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Thomas F. Pyles, stands well preserved today in Frankfort, Mineral County.

Going on to Capon Bridge, the traveler cuts across a corner of Virginia to Winchester to reach Harper's Ferry. Here the Shenandoah and Potomac unite to pass through the great cleft in the Blue Ridge. Here an arsenal was built by the Federal government in 1796 which was maintained until 1859 when John Brown and a handful of companions seized it to get weapons to help them liberate the slaves by force. Brown found muskets but little backing for his enterprise, and was captured and executed for treason.

Ashby's Fort at Alaska, Frankfort community, Mineral County, is now used as a residence

Monument at Shepherdstown to James Rumsey, inventor of the steamboat

Not far away is historic Charles Town where Brown was tried and hanged.

In the vicinity of Romney, recent investigators believe they have located the real birthplace of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln.

At Shepherdstown is a little state park with a handsome monument to the memory of James Rumsey who, at Berkeley Springs, built the world's first successful steamboat some twenty years before Robert Fulton replaced sail and oars with steam and paddle wheel. Rumsey showed a model of his boat to George Washington and between 1780 and 1790 demonstrated his craft on the Potomac at Shepherds town. A model of his boat may be seen in the state museum at Charleston. The old home of Rumsey is still standing and remains in use as a residence.

REMINISCENT OF EARLY DAYS

(1) Water power mill, Hardy County, still grinds the farmer's grain. (2) Bark hut. (3) Remains of a log tavern along Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike. (4) Log cabin still used as a residence

The first house built at Shepherdstown still does active duty as a residence. This house, built about 1727, is probably the oldest dwelling house in West Virginia.

Committees from Morgan and Berkeley counties have started a movement to get a tract of 20,000 acres in the Meadow Branch Valley made into a state forest and game preserve, as it contains many of the most important scenic spots in the Eastern Panhandle.

Martinsburg, named for Colonel T. B. Martin, a nephew of Lord Fairfax, is the West Virginia center of the fruit industry, although the entire Eastern Panhandle is included in the fruit belt. In 1774, George Washington leased to William Bartlett of Berkeley County a small tract of land on which he agreed to plant both peaches and apples. Today in the Sleepy Creek region, near the old Bartlett farm, are found some of the finest peach orchards in the United States. The community packing plant at Inwood is the first state-owned demonstration apple packing plant ever established.

In Berkeley County, the first permanent resident of West Virginia, Morgan Morgan, built his cabin on Mill Creek in 1726. He was a Welshman and his descendants founded Morgantown and gave that city their name. Other descendants explored much of the northern half of West Virginia and fought Indians with fine enthusiasm. A monument to Morgan, an ancestor of Governor E. F. Morgan, was unveiled at Mill Creek in 1924.

In Morgan County is Berkeley Springs, whose seven-acre state park is the result of a gift by Lord Fairfax to the colony of Virginia two centuries past. These springs were visited by George Washington and many other prominent colonials.

ENDING A WONDERFUL TRIP THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL STATE

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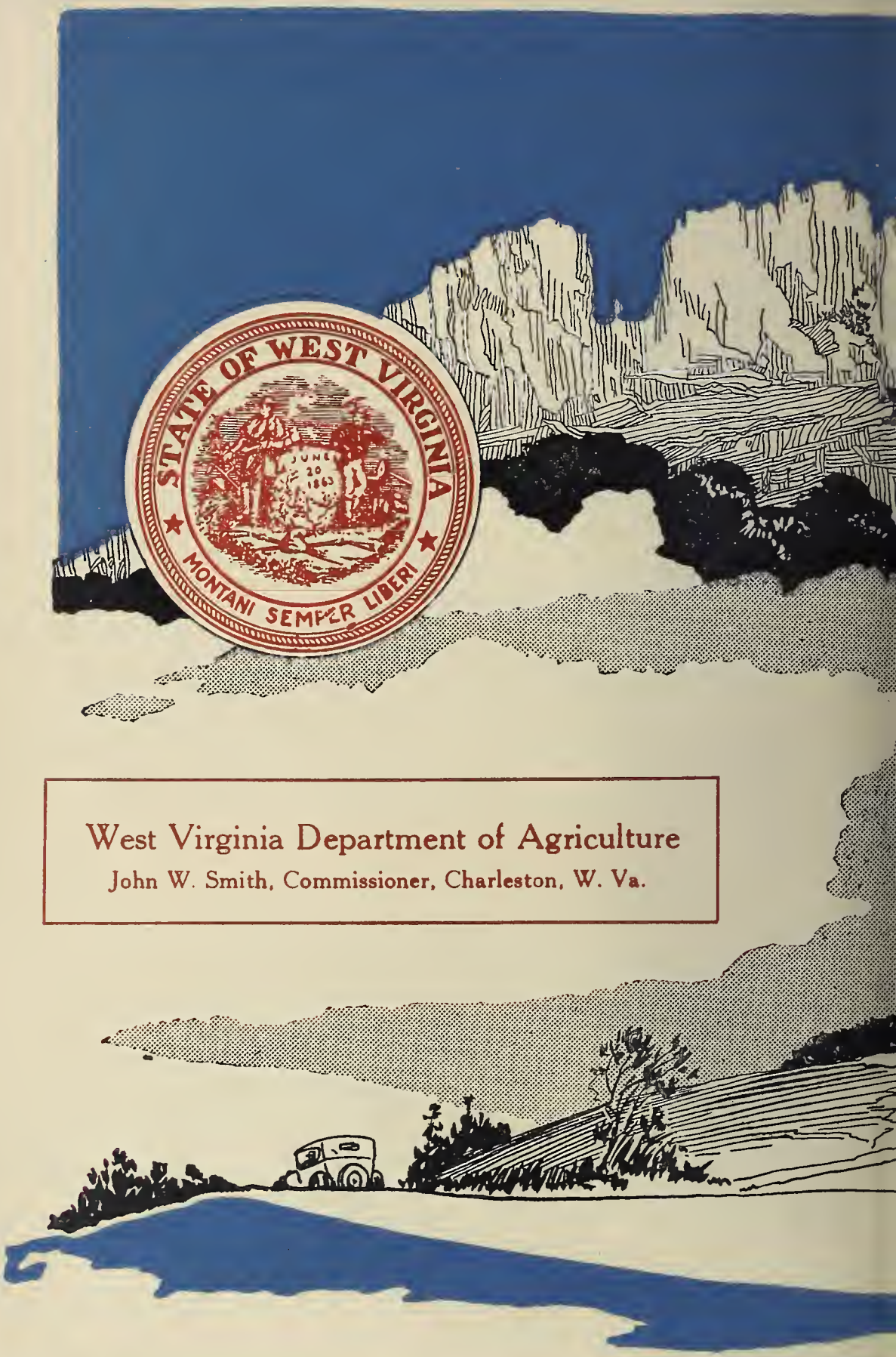

West Virginia Department of Agriculture

John W. Smith, Commissioner, Charleston, W. Va.